

Fundamentalists held in Morocco
RABAT (R) — Moroccan police detained four Islamic fundamentalists for questioning about an alleged call for revolution during the absence in Britain this week of King Hassan, their associates said Saturday. They were detained after publication of a pamphlet on religious observance containing the word "Jihad." The pamphlet was published while the king was in London on a state visit to Britain as guest of Queen Elizabeth. Police seized copies at the printers and arrested four of its authors, who are members of Al Jamaa Al Khairia, an Islamic fundamentalist movement led by Abdal Salam Yassine, a Muslim theologian and professor who has been jailed twice for his views. The use of the word Jihad was apparently interpreted by investigators as a call for an Islamic revolution, the spokesman said. Abdal Wahed Moutawakil, a professor from Safi, Mohammad Abou Soudani, a primary school director, and Ahmed Dhabbi, a civil servant, both of Marrakesh, were detained. Fathallah Ansar, a professor of Arabic in Rabat, was held but later released, the spokesman said. Al Jamaa Al Khairia, which was formed as a political opposition party 1980, is a militant Islamic movement which its leaders say is devoted to strict observance of Islamic law.



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جordan Times

Bulgarian foreign minister arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Bulgarian Foreign Minister Ivan Panayev arrived in Amman Saturday evening on an official visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Jordanian officials. In a statement upon arrival here, Mr. Panayev described Jordanian-Bulgarian relations as very strong. He said his visit was aimed at discussing means of further developing bilateral cooperation in economic, trade, cultural and political fields. Jordanian and Bulgarian views are identical on a host of international issues and Bulgaria supports Jordan's call for an international Middle East peace conference to be attended by all concerned parties and members of the United Nations Security Council. Mr. Panayev said. He said that through its position within the Security Council, Bulgaria will continue to strive for convening that conference to resolve the Middle East question. Mr. Panayev paid tribute to Jordan's role in prompting the cause of world peace and said Bulgaria follows with appreciation and interest His Majesty King Hussein's efforts aimed at establishing a permanent peace in the region. The Bulgarian minister was met by Mr. Nabil Al Nimer, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and ministry officials as well as Bulgarian Ambassador Yanich Demirev.

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8 injured in Marj Al Hamam shooting

AMMAN (Petra) — Eight people were injured during a gun battle Saturday in Marj Al Hamam following municipal elections, a Public Security Department (PSD) source said. The PSD's communiqué said that a quarrel between competing factions for the municipal council resulted in a shouting exchange at the closing of election polls. It added that all the injured were in a good condition and are being treated at Amman hospitals.

Sanaa expects Yemeni unity

SANA (R) — North Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh predicted Saturday that his country would soon achieve unity with South Yemen. Sanaa Radio said Mr. Saleh made the comment during a briefing by Yahya Hussein Al Arashi, North Yemen's minister in charge of unification affairs. Sources in Sanaa and Aden said earlier this week that high-level contacts aimed at achieving a merger had been stepped up. Talks on the merger first began in 1982 but negotiations stalled after bloody factional fighting in Aden in January 1986 ousted South Yemeni leader Ali Nasser Mohammad, who fled with his supporters to Sanaa.

Reagan wants more contra aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan called Saturday for a new round of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, contending that "the American people are tired of the off-on again policy in Central America." Mr. Reagan, without mentioning the turmoil surrounding his presidency brought on by the Iran-contra hearings, took advantage of the increased attention given the contra aid issue on Capitol Hill. "Some tell me that the people in this country just don't care about the freedom fighters. But I don't think that's true. The more people know about the Sandinista communists, the more they support the freedom fighters," Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio address. Nothing less is at stake than the Soviet domination of Central America, Mr. Reagan charged.

Dutchman jailed in U.S. for arms sales

SEATTLE (AP) — A Dutch citizen convicted in federal court of conspiring to sell U.S. military equipment to China and Iran has been sentenced to 10 years in prison and given a \$250,000 fine. Johannes Nootenboom, 46, was convicted last May of conspiring to sell navy torpedoes to China and U.S.-made Hawk missile radar tubes to Iran. He was also convicted of trying to export a classified manual on the torpedoes.

Rebel leader spurns Najib's offer

ISLAMABAD (R) — An Afghan rebel leader on Saturday spurned an offer of cabinet seats from Mr. Najib, head of the Soviet-backed government in Kabul. Syed Ahmad Gailani, leader of one of the seven guerrilla parties based in Pakistan, told a news conference in Islamabad he was fighting for his beliefs, not for ministerial posts. "If I was offered the post of Najib himself, I could not accept it," he declared.

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French-Iranian crisis turns worse

Tehran says French diplomats will be arrested and tried for alleged spying

Combined agency dispatches

THE diplomatic break between France and Iran took a worse turn on Saturday with both continuing their respective blockades of each other's embassies in Paris and Tehran, and Iran threatening to put French diplomats on trial for alleged spying.

Concern was growing that French hostages in Lebanon would become targets of angry reprisals for the French decision Friday to cut ties with Iran.

The French Foreign Ministry declined comment on an Iranian report that French diplomats in Tehran — also blocked in their embassy — would be arrested and tried as spies.

The Iranian embassy building on the right bank across the Seine River from the Eiffel Tower has been encircled since late June, when embassy translator Wahid Gordji took refuge there to avoid questioning about a series of terrorist bombings.

Since Thursday night, a reinforced cordon of about 100 officers has blocked surrounding streets in the chic neighbourhood, cast floodlights on the three-storey building and refused to allow anyone to enter or leave.

Iranian-driven car explodes near Kensington Palace

LONDON (AP) — A moving car believed to be driven by an Iranian exploded Saturday on a busy street near the driveway entrance to Kensington Palace, the London residence of Prince Charles, Princess Diana and other members of the royal family.

The driver was pulled from the vehicle by two men and taken to St. Stephen's Hospital in nearby Fulham where he was reported in serious "but not critical" condition.

Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said: "We know who this man is and where he was going. The explosion went off under the front passenger seat — we assume it was some sort of bomb."

The driver was on his way to work, Comdr Churchill-Coleman said, but he refused to disclose any other details.

An unidentified ambulance attendant was quoted as saying he had burns to his hands, scorched hair, and appeared to have a knee injury.

Abdul Meguid rejects Israeli criticism over Waldheim

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's foreign minister said Saturday he was "extremely surprised" over Israel's reported complaints about an invitation to Austrian President Kurt Waldheim to visit Egypt.

Emad Abdul Meguid said Egypt would not allow interference in its internal affairs. "Our relations with Austria are a matter of concern to Cairo and Vienna alone," he told reporters.

The Egyptian minister is scheduled to fly to Israel on Monday, the highest-ranking Egyptian visitor to the Jewish state in six years. There was no indication the dispute over Dr. Waldheim would affect his plans.

The World Jewish Congress and news media have linked Dr. Waldheim, an officer in the German army in World War II, with Nazi atrocities in the Balkans. The Austrian president has denied the allegations, but since his election a year ago during a strong WJC campaign against him, he has visited only the Vatican and Jordan.

Mr. Abdul Meguid invited Dr. Waldheim to Egypt during a visit to Vienna last Tuesday. The previous Thursday, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres had met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Geneva and invited Mr.

Metal barriers have been thrown up against the gates of the embassy's iron fence.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Italy has agreed to represent France's interests in Tehran, where French diplomats are confined to the embassy and tried as spies.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) of Iran said Iranian police were surrounding the French embassy, continuing a blockade that began several days ago.

The agency said Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi accused French diplomats of acting as a connecting bridge to help counter-revolutionaries escape abroad and also to link splinter groups inside Iran.

"... the spies will be arrested and handed over to the judiciary of Islamic justice," he said, according to IRNA.

Iran has accused the French consul in Tehran, Paul Torri, of espionage and drug smuggling and demanded he appear before a revolutionary tribunal, France refused.

Saturday's statement was not the first time Iran has accused French diplomats of spying, but its timing appeared to signal Tehran was not prepared to back down and allow Mr. Gordji to be

(Continued on page 3)

Antipov to cut short Israel visit

TEL AVIV (AP) — The head of the Soviet consular delegation in Israel said Saturday he would cut short his visit and return to Moscow in 10 days while denying in an interview the delegates were KGB agents.

Yevgeny Antipov did not disclose the reasons for his recall to Moscow but said he did not think he would return to Israel. He said another delegate, whom he declined to name, was to return with him to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Antipov, who has announced shortly after his arrival that he and other delegates would stay in Israel for about three months, said he will be replaced by another Soviet consular official.

"I will see how things are going here and then I'll be replaced by other consular officials," Mr. Antipov, deputy head of the consular directorate at the Soviet Foreign Ministry told AP.

Israeli officials have suggested the Kremlin may replace the current delegates — the first Soviet officials to visit Israel in 20 years — with others who will stay indefinitely, meaning a de facto renewal of diplomatic ties broken by the Soviet Union in 1967.

But Mr. Antipov denied he and another delegate would be replaced by higher-level officials charged with a broader political task. "They will be doing the same type of work as we are," he said.

The Soviet diplomat appeared relaxed as he spoke about the daily encounters with demonstrators who demanded freer Jewish emigration.

Mr. Antipov was not offended by the question whether he or any other delegates were KGB agents, as some of the protesters claimed.

"No, no, this is silly," he said, adding that no delegate had worked for the Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (state security committee) in the past.

Referring to five women demonstrators in striped prison-type uniforms who blocked the Soviet cortège on Thursday and Friday, he said:

"Every person has the right to express his thoughts but it should be done in a civilised way. They claim to be concerned about human rights but prevent us from reaching our office to take care of such matters."

The eight-member Soviet group arrived on Sunday carrying 90-day visas.

Iraq reports capturing strategic ground

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday it captured a string of mountain peaks and strip of strategic high ground on the central front in a surprise attack which killed many Iranian troops.

A military spokesman said supporting warplanes destroyed 72 Iranian army positions and six Rapier surface-to-air missile bases.

A week ago, Iraq mounted another surprise push on the southern front and said it regained areas in the marshes near the vital Majnoon oilfields.

The Majnoon fields, seized by Iraq three years ago, are believed to contain huge oil reserves.

Saturday's Iraqi communiqué said that most of Iran's 88th Armoured Division was destroyed in the attack.

The Iraqi air force also struck 72 different Iranian military positions inflicting heavy casualties, it added.

An Iranian communiqué denied the Iraqi claims. It said

Iranian forces "smashed a last-ditch Iraqi offensive" in the Sumar sector of the central front.

It added that the Iranian troops recaptured Height 402 and the Kuhne Rig heights, inflicting heavy casualties on the Iraqis and capturing 67 prisoners of war.

Rival claims cannot be verified independently as the two sides rarely allow foreign correspondents or other observers to visit the battlefronts.

At the United Nations, the Security Council agreed on Friday to meet on Monday to adopt a resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognised boundaries.

Council sources said they thought it would be approved unanimously.

Prior to Monday's meeting, council members will hold a final round of closed-door consulta-

tions.

The resolution, hammered out in months of private negotiations, demands that Iran and Iraq observe an immediate ceasefire as a first step towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

Iran has boycotted previous debates on the Gulf war, calling the council biased for failing to condemn Iraq as the "aggressor."

Iranian U.N. diplomats have told reporters they would ignore any resolution that omitted condemnation of the Iraqi government.

President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday called for Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to undertake a personal mission to end the war.

But the U.N. chief, who briefly visited both Tehran and Baghdad in April 1985, remained non-committal about any travel plans until after the council acted.

Thatcher urges push for Mideast peace before Reagan quits office



KINGSTON, Jamaica (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has warned that unless there was progress on Middle East peace in the next 18 months the chances of a breakthrough might be lost.

Noting that Mr. Reagan's presidency has 18 months to run, Mrs. Thatcher said: "Unless one tries to take some opportunity to try to get down to negotiations within the coming 18 months the opportunity will have gone for a long time."

Mrs. Thatcher was speaking to reporters aboard a Royal Air Force plane taking her to Jamaica on Monday after a lightning visit to Washington and talks with President Reagan.

Mrs. Thatcher, who strongly supports the holding of an international conference on the Middle East, said the idea had been moved much higher up Mr. Reagan's agenda as a result of her visit.

She also said there could be a summit between Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev this year if Moscow was prepared to give up all its intermediate nuclear weapons.

Mrs. Thatcher was making a brief official visit to Jamaica on Saturday to mark the Caribbean island's 25th anniversary of independence from Britain.

Mrs. Thatcher said the time was ripe for progress on ending the Arab-Israeli conflict after the success of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — the U.S., the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France — in drafting a joint arms embargo on whichever of the combatants refused the offer of mediation.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have called for an international conference to settle the Middle East conflict.

"If America does not take the leadership role... she injures the interests of the free world," Mrs. Thatcher said on an early morning television show. "She must sail into the sunrise and not look back at things that may or may not have happened."

The one-day visit concluded in the U.S. Capitol building, where Mrs. Thatcher warned in a closed meeting of key senators against protectionist legislation that could shrink rather than expand global wealth.

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The statement was an apparent reference to the Iran-contra affair occupying much of Washington's attention.

"Even during this difficult period, he (Mr. Reagan) has not let go his leadership role in any way," she said on another programme.

She said negotiations were cur-

rently being conducted on the basis of eliminating all intermediate weapons from Europe while leaving 100 on each side in Soviet Asia and the U.S.

This would make verification extremely difficult, she said, adding that Britain and its NATO allies would prefer a global ban on medium-range missiles.

Questioned on whether a U.S.-Soviet summit could be held this year, Mrs. Thatcher replied: "I think there could be, if Gorbachev wants it to happen."

"I think a lot depends on whether Moscow is prepared to go to a world zero on intermediate missiles, which would make it easier on the verification."

Mrs. Thatcher, on her first foreign trip after winning a third straight term in elections last month, addressed Americans over all major television networks Friday, then met privately and separately with Mr. Reagan and major members of his cabinet.

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White House strongly rebuts Poindexter testimony

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The White House, facing a delicate new stage in the Iran-contra affair, has challenged the testimony of former National Security Adviser John Poindexter.

Vice-Admiral Poindexter, who said he never told President Ronald Reagan of the diversion of the Iran arms sales proceeds to Nicaraguan rebels in order to shield him from political controversy, appeared on Friday to rebut White House denials that Mr. Reagan would

U.S. high-tech armada ready to protect Kuwaiti tankers

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. navy has assembled a "high-tech" armada of 15 warships and more than 50 carrier-based fighters and bombers as it prepares to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf, U.S. officials said Saturday.

With the navy preparing to carry out its first ship convoy escort duties since the Vietnam war, the warships have gathered in or close to the theatre of the Iran-Iraq Gulf war.

They pack a powerful array of weapons including missiles and guns that can down missiles and carrier-based aircraft equipped with electronic countermeasures.

Pentagon and private defence experts say Iran's military forces, deployed by nearly seven years of war with Iraq, would be no match for U.S. firepower.

Eleven Kuwaiti tankers are due to fly the American flag and receive U.S. protection in the Gulf, where neutral shipping has been repeatedly attacked by both Iran and Iraq.

No official date has been set but shipping sources say a 401,382-tonne Kuwaiti tanker renamed the Bridgeton could become the first to fly the U.S. flag and be escorted through the Strait of Hormuz next week.

U.S. officials say that while Washington is not spoiling for a fight with Iran the armada will not hesitate to respond to an attack — or even a hostile threat — against oil tankers under escort through the waterway.

"We are not trigger-happy. Our officers and crews are professionals and they are ready for business," a senior naval officer told Reuters.

"If something happens, it will not be because we were the irrational ones here. But we will not be caught again like the Stark was," said the officer, who asked

not to be identified.

The U.S. frigate Stark was badly damaged in a missile attack launched by an Iraqi warplane in the Gulf on May 17.

It did not fire at the plane, did not identify itself until too late and did not attempt to shoot down the two Exocet anti-ship missiles fired by the aircraft.

Thirty-seven U.S. sailors died in the attack. The United States accepted Iraq's explanation that it was an accident.

Nine warships, including three guided-missile cruisers, have been assigned to the U.S. Middle East task force in the Gulf.

With the exception of the command ship *Lasalle*, each is armed with missiles, 125-mm guns and high-speed 30-mm guns that would not dare venture out against well-trained U.S. pilots.

"They also have F-4 and F-5 jets, but those again are not match for our aircraft," he said.

Some lawmakers fear not so much a direct attack as a U.S. ship hitting a mine or sustaining damage in circumstances where it would be hard to pin blame, a congressional source said.

Meanwhile, a senior Egyptian official was quoted on Saturday as saying Cairo was ready to help Kuwait and other Gulf countries to protect freedom of navigation and security in the region.

Ali Lutfi, president of the consultative assembly and a former prime minister, told Al Rai Al Aam newspaper talks were continuing between Egypt and Kuwait on possible cooperation.

siles or aircraft. Iranian Revolutionary Guards have approached tankers in small speed-boats and fired rifle grenades.

"But an unprotected tanker is different from a protected one and both are a lot different from many ships. Five-inch (125-mm) guns can turn one of those little boats into splinters," said one Pentagon official.

"Some say we are waving a red flag to a bull in daring Iran not to do it," an administration official said. "But the Iranians are practical under it all and they don't want a fight with us any more than we want one with them."

Iran has little with which to answer U.S. firepower. Only about 10 of its F-14 jets, sold to the Shah before Ayatollah Khomeini took power, are operational and according to one administration specialist on the Gulf region these would not dare venture out against well-trained U.S. pilots.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

U.S. professors tour Mu'ta University

KARAK (Petra) — A delegation of professors from American universities now on a visit to Jordan called Saturday at Mu'ta University and met with members of its staff. The delegation, on a three-day visit, heard a briefing on the development and the programmes of the university. The university prepared a programme of visits for the delegation members which would take the visitors to archaeological sites and tourist centres.

Children's book exhibit opens in Jerash

JERASH (Petra) — The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) Director General Dr. Ahmad Sharabs opened a children book and painting exhibition Saturday at the Jerash Festival. Organised by the Iraqi embassy in Amman in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the exhibition's opening was attended by Iraq's ambassador in Amman, Ghafel Jasem Hussein, as well as the festival's director and visitors.

U of J head receives alumni club

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali on Saturday received a delegation from the U.S. Graduates Alumni Club currently visiting Jordan. Dr. Majali explained to the delegation the university's activities and programmes and the development of the educational sector in Jordan over the past four decades. The delegation also visited the university library and the archaeology museum and also met with the dean of students affairs and a number of university students. The delegation consists of 13 U.S. university graduates of Arab origin.

Cement company chief heads to Sana'a

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) Director General Khalid Al Thaher left Saturday for Sana'a, North Yemen, to take part in meetings of the Arab Cement Union. During the four-day meeting, the union will discuss cooperation and coordination between Arab cement companies.

Over JD 2m collected for mail service

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications has collected JD 2,141,000 in fees for direct mail services offered to citizens, in 1986, compared with JD 2,050,000 in 1985, according to the ministry's annual statistical report. The report added that deposits with the Postal Saving Fund during the fiscal year totalled JD 6,517,000, while the Telecommunications Corporation revenues totalled JD 1,098,784 in the year 1986.

Bavaria displays artefacts

AMMAN (J.T.) — Artefacts from Jordan dating back to the Byzantine era went on display at a Munich museum in the West German state of Bavaria.

The exhibition displays mosaics dating mostly from the Byzantine period, excavated in a number of sites in the Kingdom and a number of other relics dating to different historical periods.

The artefacts will remain on display for three weeks, according to Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, director general of the Department of Antiquities.

Both Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Jordan's ambassador to West Germany, and the Bavarian

minister of culture delivered speeches underlining the strong cultural links between Jordan and West Germany.

The museum director presented a review of the exhibition, saying it represents civilisation in Jordan which abounds with antiquities and archaeological sites from the earliest historical periods.

Apart from the artefacts, the exhibition displays posters and pictures depicting archaeological areas in the Kingdom.

The exhibition has been organised by the Department of Antiquities in conjunction with the Munich Department of Cultural Exhibitions.

Franco-Iranian crisis turns worse

(Continued from page 1)

questioned.

On Friday, the Iranian Foreign Ministry said Tehran would not let Mr. Gordji become a "hostage" of the French.

In Paris, former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr told AP that the French diplomats risked being taken hostage if authorities didn't let Mr. Gordji leave France.

Christian Bourguet, a French lawyer representing official Iranian interests in Paris, also said the diplomats were running such a risk.

However, as of Saturday afternoon there were no indications of any hostile actions at the embassy, apart from the police cordon.

Diplomats and staff from both countries have until Wednesday to pack and leave. But France says it will not let Mr. Gordji go until he has been questioned, and Iran has said it intends to put Consul Torni before a revolutionary court.

French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond met families of Beirut hostages on Saturday following the diplomatic rift with Iran which also raised fears for the safety of the kidnap victims.

Within hours after Friday's Paris announcement of the diplomatic breach, anonymous callers to two Western news agencies in Beirut said two French diplomats held captive by Islamic Jihad since 1985 would be killed.

French officials have been discreet in their public comments.

Mr. Raimond met Saturday with relatives of four of the six French hostages, and told reporters he was simply keeping them up to date on developments.

"I have very little to tell you,"

he said, declining to comment on the French-Iranian crisis.

Asked about the Iranian crisis during a visit to the eastern French town of Culon, President Francois Mitterrand, however, took a less reassuring view of developments.

"There are clouds, storms and tempests lying in wait for us," he told reporters.

"There are storms everywhere in the world. France faces them too as it cannot be indifferent to what happens in the world, especially when its interests and its citizens are themselves swept away in the tumult," he added.

The United States said Friday it supports the French decision to break ties with Iran.

"We understand and support the French decision," said State Department spokesman Charles Redman.

He declined to elaborate.

The United States has not had diplomatic ties with Iran since radical students took over the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1980 and held its staff captive for 444 days.

Iranian opposition leader Massoud Rajavi has congratulated France on breaking diplomatic links with Iran.

"I am convinced that your break with this little Hitler will mark the beginning of the end of the terrorism and blackmail exported to France... I congratulate you on this decision," Mr. Rajavi said in a cable from Iraq to President Mitterrand.

Mr. Rajavi, leader of the Mujahideen-e-Khalq group and chairman of the National Resistance Council, was forced to leave France for Iraq last year as part of French efforts to improve ties with Iran.

Gromyko: U.N. should end Gulf war

(Continued from page 1)

report monitored in Cyprus.

Mr. Larjani and Mr. Gromyko focused in their talks on the situation in the Gulf and U.S. plans to send more warships into the waterway to help protect 11 Kuwaiti tankers, being reflagged in the United States, against Iranian threats.

The official Soviet news agency TASS said Friday, "the sides expressed the common opinion

that the aggravation of the situation in that basin is a result of a buildup by Washington of its military presence off the shores of Iran, Iraq, and other Arab states. The Soviet Union condemns these actions by the USA."

TASS quoted Mr. Gromyko as reiterating the Soviet position that all warships from non-littoral countries should be withdrawn. He also urged Iran and Iraq to stop fighting.

Jordan, Sweden discuss situation in occupied areas

AMMAN (Petra) — Under Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatanani conferred in his office Saturday with Sweden's consul general in occupied Arab Jerusalem.

The two reviewed the situation in the occupied Arab territories,

and focussed specifically on health conditions in the Arab region.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said they also reviewed projects financed by Sweden in the Jordanian-sponsored economic and social development plan for Amman on Thursday.

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Fighting the killer disease

WITH the number of AIDS carriers worldwide reaching over 100 million, the international community must respond swiftly to Bonn's call for a joint approach to deal with the plague. One hundred countries have officially contacted the disease, but no nation can be immune from the virus for very long. Bonn's assessment that the disease may endanger international relations is accurate and urgent aid to the most seriously affected countries must be given top priority by other countries.

Here in Jordan, we are gratified to hear that although AIDS does not constitute a health problem or cause for alarm, it is nevertheless being subjected to the strictest controls and monitoring systems. This is what Dr. Hanif Shamout, the director of the Department of Contagious Diseases at the Ministry of Health, has confirmed to the Jordan Times. He also said a standing committee composed of prominent Jordanian physicians has been formed to monitor the situation in this country as well as regionally and internationally, and apply the necessary measures should the disease pose a serious health problem in the Kingdom.

Jordanian counter-measures include screening blood plasma and forming an embargo of blood imported from foreign countries. Further measures include cautioning all Jordanians travelling abroad about the dangers posed by AIDS and instructing them on ways to avoid contracting the disease.

All the recommendations and guidelines from the World Health Organisation are being observed and applied by Jordanian authorities. They are doing everything possible to make sure Jordan remains free of AIDS.

But precautions must also be taken by our people who travel abroad. In the final analysis, it is the conduct and behavioural patterns of our people which can make the real difference between success and failure in Jordan's struggle against the killer virus.

It is unfortunate that some countries have adopted "a head-in-the-sand" attitude towards the disease and refuse to acknowledge the existence of AIDS in their lands. In view of Bonn's appeal to the international community for joint action against the disease, we believe it would be a crime against humanity for any country to clamp a lid of secrecy on the existence of AIDS or to refuse to help eradicate the disease.

With so many countries inadequately addressing the problem, the West German appeal is most timely. Hopefully it will encourage countries to come out in the open and join the international efforts against the spread of the killer disease.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Putting an end to Gulf war

MEMBERS of the United Nations Security Council have agreed on a draft resolution calling for an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war. The council is expected to pass this resolution in the coming days in view of the gravity of the situation in the Gulf region. Such resolution is bound to face the Iranian regime with one of two choices: To respond favourably to the will of the international community, calling for an end to the conflict or to defy such will and bear the consequences. Indicators point to one thing at present: That Tehran does not want to abandon its intransigence which is bound to place it in direct confrontation with the international community. Tehran should realise that there still is a chance for putting an end to the tragedy and ending the conflict with Iraq which is inclined towards peace based on justice and mutual respect. Should Tehran opt for reason, and respond favourably to peace bids or to the council's resolution, then the first step would have been taken for saving the Iranian peoples from the tragedies of war and for putting an end to the bloodshed which has lasted for seven years. It is time that Tehran understood that Iraq is calling for peace from a position of strength and it is in Iran's interest that the war should be stopped.

Al Dustour: U.S. complains to Israel

WASHINGTON'S recent complaint to Israel over its racial discrimination policies towards Arab-Americans and black Americans exposes the Jewish state's real nature to the world as a racist state no less of that nature than South Africa. Perhaps this protest will remove part of the effects of deception which Zionism has been presenting to the world public opinion blinding it from the facts about Israel and its lust for power and domination over other lands. The European Community nations for their part have made representations to Israel for its discriminatory policies with regard to the products of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and the Jewish state's hostile stand vis-a-vis the community's assistance to the inhabitants of the Arab territory. We welcome the American and European moves, although we realise that the two sides have waited so long for making this kind of protest about actions that have been going on for many years. It is indeed hoped that the new moves will mark an awakening in Europe and the United States and a true realisation of the situation in the occupied lands where Israel continues to practise racial discrimination policies against the Arab inhabitants.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iran adds fuel to conflict

IRAN seems bent on further complicating the Gulf conflict and involving major nations into the war zone in a bid to cover for its defeat at the battlefield and its failure to achieve its expansionist policies in Iraq. Tehran in the course of its new policy is creating a confrontation with France and has instructed its lackeys in Lebanon to carry out terrorist activity against Western interests. At the same time Tehran is trying to undermine an expected United Nations Security Council resolution on ending the Gulf conflict now that the East and the West have become convinced of the need to achieve that objective. The two superpowers and other world nations have now realised that the war is becoming internationalised and that their own interests are in danger and that international navigation and the flow of crude oil to the world is in jeopardy. For this reason we believe that the international community should not allow Tehran a chance to undermine the opportunity for peace. The Security Council resolution should be passed so that Tehran would be facing sanctions and would be deprived of weapons should it persist in carrying on the war on its neighbours.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

Banking law: Adherence not amendment

THERE is a general consensus among bankers and businessmen that several weaknesses and deficiencies do exist in the present banking law. The Association of Banks in Jordan, in a bid for change, has formed a committee to prepare a new draft law to be recommended to the Central Bank, which maintains that it was more qualified to do the job itself, being the sole representative of the public interest as far as banking is concerned.

Les critics say that banks would write their own law in the same manner they did with the income tax law, the government took the initiative and formed a joint committee to look into the problem and come up with a draft law of banking to replace the present one. The official committee is headed by Mr. Hussein Al Qassem, the governor of the Central Bank, and includes prominent bankers and legal specialists with extensive experience in finance and banking.

Among the members of the committee also is Dr. Khalil Al Salem, an ex-governor of the Central Bank and a permanent member in all legislative councils and finance committees in recent years.

Dr. Salem's first initiative was an open seminar in the Association of Banks, where he presented a number of challenging questions for discussion. The answers would test the mood of the

banking committee and be used as input to help formulate the new ideas in the first draft. This approach was meant to explore the convictions and demands, and define or determine the rights and duties of banks as perceived by bankers, economists, regulators and legal experts, and the role the banks are expected to play. This was a reasonable way of soliciting ideas, feedback and constructive participation in making the legislative decision, and guaranteeing the satisfaction of all concerned.

The questions tossed on the table summarised the major points which the new law will have to deal with. They included sensitive points such as the bank's role in financing development, protection of deposits and public confidence in banks, closing the door for future licences of new banks, the minimum paid up capital of banks, the qualifications required in the banks' board members and general managers, and reasons to justify their dismissal in certain cases, disclosure and control, and profit margins or spreads.

No doubt, the answers to these questions are crucial but nevertheless controversial. They have to be resolved through objective discussions and democratic process. We do not intend to inject our own answers, not at this time and space, but we find it necessary to express our lack of enthusiasm towards the very idea of

going through the process of producing substantial modifications of the law, or having a new law altogether. The present circumstances call for more stability and concentration on the basics, rather than the introduction of more sophisticated changes.

The current law, weak and deficient, as it may be, was sufficient to secure a healthy banking performance, if only it was implemented properly and respected by all concerned.

The worst problems observed in the banking sector did not arise from the faults of the law as it did from intentional and careless by-passing of the law and failures to adhere to its provisions, and to its regulations and prudent banking practices and standards.

The priority in the present stage should not be given to enacting new laws but to enforcing existing ones and discontinuing the issuance of orders by the economic security committee to override the laws for convenience rather than necessity. The new banking law may be somewhat better, but it will be substantially the same.

Let us first re-establish the adherence to the law, and respect to the controlling institutions, before getting busy writing a new ideal law only to be broken by bankers, who think that they can bend the law to suit their purposes, as long as breaking the law is met with smiles.

European paper a good basis for negotiations

By Aafif and Christl Safieh

The following article is reprinted from the Jerusalem-based Al-Fajr magazine. Mr. Safieh is a visiting scholar at the Centre for International Affairs at Harvard University and Mrs. Safieh is a U.S.-based journalist.

BOSTON — The 1975 Brookings Report was a major collective study that inspired the Carter administration during its first year's efforts toward a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. With the American presidential elections drawing close, and with the likelihood of seeing a Democrat in the White House enhanced by recent events, the Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank in the orbit of the Democratic Party, is contemplating updating its analysis and recommendations. Meanwhile, across the Atlantic, the European Community, after years of relative eclipse, has lately shown renewed concern for Middle Eastern affairs.

The geopolitical situation has been profoundly modified since 1975. Nevertheless, observers agree that a solution to the apparently intractable Arab-Israeli conflict should not reflect the prevailing balance/imbalance of forces: but should seek (especially if durability is its target) to remedy, at least partially, the injustice at the root of the antagonisms. For that reason, it seems relevant to remove the dust accumulated on a document which gave birth, years ago, to great expectations.

In 1980, months after the adoption of the Venice Declaration and just after Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn concluded his "fact-finding" mission, the European Community came out with an internal working paper. This is still considered the most sophisticated document available to eventually serve as a basis for conflict resolution in the Middle East.

Through the European Political Cooperation, the four major countries of the community — the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy — were each asked to prepare a study on the four most delicate problems regarding peace in the Middle East. They were: Israeli withdrawal; Palestinian self-determination; the status of Jerusalem; and security guarantees. The separate inputs were then meshed together and reworded in the form of a detailed questionnaire. This was in turn submitted on behalf of the Community by Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph Van der Klaauw to all his regional interlocutors during his trips of early 1981. At the time, a European initiative was being seriously considered.

The document revolved around two basic principles: the right of all states to secure and recognise existence (Israel); and justice for all peoples (the Palestinians).

Israeli withdrawal

The Europeans reaffirmed their commitment to a fundamental principle of the U.N. Charter, which is also in the preamble of U.N. resolution 242: the inadmissibility of territorial acquisition by force. This means that their understanding of that resolution was closer to the French version than to the "highly unconstructive ambiguity" of its English formulation. The document stipulated that the status of Jerusalem could not be altered by any unilateral decision. The issue was dealt with as a separate item because of its sentimental and religious implications. The document recalled that on two occasions the U.N. had decided to internationalise the city. Different formulas were explored, all presupposing free access to the Holy Places:

— Total internationalisation of the city in line with the *corpus separatum* idea adopted for the whole city in 1947.

— Repartition of the city with international approval.

— Shared sovereignty between Arabs and Israel.

— Political separation with joint municipal administration.

— Internationalisation of only the Old City.

Palestinian self-determination

The working paper first dealt with several possible alternatives for the transitional period. The options were:

— Temporary international supervision through the U.N.

— Temporary supervision by Jordan.

— Temporary management by the mayors and personalities of the occupied territories.

— Management by a mixed organ representing the PLO, Jordan, the inhabitants of the territories, and the document added,

— An entity linked with both Jordan and Israel.

— An autonomous region linked to Jordan in a federal or confederal manner.

— An entity linked with both Jordan and Israel.

The Europeans, having voted in favour of U.N. resolution 194 in 1949, did not oppose in principle the exercise by the Palestinians of their right to return. Yet they saw its implementation as subject to agreement among the parties concerned in the negotiations.

perhaps Israel.

The document tried to find ways to give "a concrete expression to the abstract right of self-determination." For the European Community, "it is not realistic that only the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza should have the right to express their opinions. Nor is it realistic that the vote of the Palestinians in exile should have the same weight as those of the West Bank and Gaza, since the latter will form the majority in the future Palestinian entity. Their massive approval concerning the future is essential."

A popular referendum was to enable Palestinians to choose among the following:

— An independent sovereign state.

— An autonomous region linked to Jordan in a federal or confederal manner.

— Demilitarised zones on both sides of borders.

— A network of observation posts and early warning systems

Security guarantees

The document considered Arab recognition of Israel as a valid compensation for Israeli evacuation and Palestinian self-determination. Besides mutual recognition of sovereignties within recognised borders and an end to all references to war, certain technical measures were envisaged including:

— Demilitarised zones on both sides of borders.

— A network of observation posts and early warning systems

by air, land, and sea.

— Establishment by the U.N. Security Council of a special organ for complaints on possible violations.

The working paper also announced the European Community's availability to launch a vast economic development plan for the whole area. The priorities of this plan were: To facilitate the integration of Palestinian refugees returning mainly to the West Bank and Gaza; and to encourage economic and political cooperation between the Palestinian entity and its neighbours.

That was 1980-81. We are in 1987. If the PLO and the Palestinian people were given the working paper to comment upon, their unambiguous choices would be:

— A United Nations mandate for the transitional period.

— Political separation of both wings of the city of Jerusalem, with acceptance of joint municipal committees.

— And finally, to avoid unnecessary delay, the entrusting of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza with the governance of the new entity through which to express their collective aspirations.

The verdict — a surprise? — will be an overwhelming demand for a sovereign state. This state might, later on, seek political unification or economic integration in larger regional systems with no fear of being eternally relegated to the unenviable role of a junior partner.

The European positions were most welcome. Tribute was paid and encouragement extended. Yet one question still begs for an answer: After remaining dormant for years, why did the European Community reactivate its diplomacy? All the factors and incentives that militated in the 1970s for a European initiative

have evaporated. There is no risk of oil shortages. *Au contraire!* The price of oil, as in the pre-1973 period, more resembles a *bakshish* than a price. The danger of a new regional war, or of a possible superpower confrontation due to uncontrolled escalations, are less likely than ever before. The Arab orient has rarely been so disoriented. Even the occasional violent spillovers onto the European continent have fortunately ceased. So why?

Certainly the mediocry of the American Middle East policy has exacerbated the Europeans'. Of course, the camp wars in Lebanon remind Europe of the urgency of a solution to the global Palestinian problem. Yet one should not disregard the major role played by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans in this new phase of European diplomacy.

Tindemans is a talented statesman at the end of a rich political career. Several times prime minister, nicknamed in 1975 "Mr. Europe" for a report he made on European unity and the need for European countries to speak with "one voice" on international problems and still have something to say; and a distinguished professor of international law, Mr. Tindemans did not want his presidency of the European Council of Ministers to pass unnoticed. He wanted to leave his imprint — a legitimate ambition. His staff worked hard; memoranda circulated through the complex machinery of European inter-governmental coordination; and the Middle East was back prominently on the European agenda.

But Tindemans' presidency ended in June 1987. Through the rotation system, Denmark assumed the presidency. Since Denmark and The Netherlands have always made sure that the European common denominator on the Middle East was the lowest possible, one can anticipate that the Danish successor to Leo Tindemans will preside over the necessary follow-up with the enthusiasm, vitality, and speed of a ... turtle.

After World War II and the end of the Euro-centred era in international relations, Europe became "an actor in search of a role." Playing Athens to a yet unsophisticated Rome/Washington tempted it. The American political class is currently preparing itself for the "battle of the White House" and will in the coming two years, intensively debate foreign policy and regional conflicts. For it to take into consideration European advice, expertise and *savoir-faire* is, alas, too wise a conduct to ever become reality.

Apartheid has been scrapped in most places. The towns have their impoverished black townships, but no law stops blacks from living in white districts.

But a potent instrument of racial division remains: The "racial authorities," which govern and tax whites, blacks and the mixed-race groups separately.

The present system makes it impossible for me, as finance minister, to implement a fiscal policy in this country," said Mudge. "SWAPO's strongest among the racial authorities with millions of rand in reserve and other authorities that have nothing. There's no sharing of the wealth."

Mudge, a 59-year-old Afrikaner farmer, has moved from a pro-apartheid stance to a multi-racial approach in a lifelong process of soul-searching. His break with the ruling National Party in the 1970s planted the seeds of today's showdown with South Africa.

Mudge believes in leading by example. With elections for the white regional authority coming up, he is travelling around Namibia, appealing to supporters of his Republican Party to register their disenchantment with the system by boycotting the election.



Africa's last colony chases an elusive independence

By Marcus Eliason

The Associated Press

WINDHOEK, South Africa — The national assembly resembles an idyllic, multi-racial gathering: 62 blacks and whites sitting together, talking about schools, transportation

From Slovakia to Jerash, with love

Press release

THE Lunica ensemble, starting July 20 and 21, at the Jerash Festival, incarnates the beauty, youth, special colouring of the Slovak nation, and wealth of its folklore. The programmes of Lunica illustrate the picturesque Slovaks, mountains and valleys; Meadows smell sweet, rivers are waving, the pure sky is mirrored, the charm of the native country emanates, the labour and life of the Slovak people blossom in its dances and songs. The ensemble was founded in 1948.

The Lunica ensemble represents the symbol of youth, of Slovak culture, of the richness and beauty of Slovak popular art. The musical and song treasures of Slovak nation used to be and have been the starting-point, as well as the elementary source of artistic work of this significant cultural-representative institution.

The high qualities of the ensemble and the highly-acknowledged achievements are signs of the purposeful work of its members and its artistic management. From the artistic and generative points of view, the Lunica connects the treasures of the past with the beautiful present.

It is typical for the Lunica, that it is an ensemble of young people around their managers — professional creative workers (the choreography and artistic management — Stefan Nosál, Stefan Klíma, choir conductor Miroslav Smid). The Lunica consists of two programme ensembles: The ensemble of dan-



Traditionalist leader seen on collision course with Rome

By HANS NENERBORG

GENEVA — Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre seems to be putting his traditionalist movement on a collision course that could lead to the first serious split in the Roman Catholic church in more than a century.

The 81-year-old rebel, who claims millions of sympathisers support his anti-reformist stance, says he is considering consecrating bishops to ensure what he calls "the continuation of the Catholic church."

Without papal authority, the move could draw immediate excommunication of Lefebvre and provoke the biggest split since the "old Catholics" broke away from the church last century. The "old Catholics" disagreed with the 1870 proclamation of the doctrine of papal infallibility, and felt the doctrine — which said the Pope cannot err in doctrinal or moral teaching — went against church teaching.

Lefebvre disclosed his plans in a homily highlighting a June 29 ceremony in which he ordained 21 new traditionalist priests at Eonne, the Swiss seminary and birthplace of his "St. Pius X Fraternity."

After keeping a low profile for a decade, he cited "two signs from Providence" which indicated that the time had come to act. He cited the meeting Pope John Paul II organised in Assisi last fall with leaders of many world religions and a "disappointing" response he received from the Vatican in January to questions concerning the issue of religious freedom.

Lefebvre, without elaborating, said this was new evidence that the Roman hierarchy was plugging into "the darkness of errors." "It is probable that I will give myself successors to be able to continue our work," he said. "In the face of a completely exceptional situation, we have to take exceptional measures."

However, Lefebvre did not say when he plans to consecrate the new bishops. A source close to him said that instead of such a consecration, there was still the possibility that some secret sympathisers of episcopal rank may come into the open and join the movement to continue the ordinations rather than having him risk excommunication.

"There are enough people in the hierarchy who share his opinions," the source said. "But up to now, they have not dared. Maybe his latest statement will give them the courage of despair." He emphasised that Lefebvre has not made a final decision. "The street is screaming but the air raid has not yet begun."

Pope Pius X, the fraternity's namesake, is known particularly for a 1917 manifesto condemning modernistic trends within the church. Lefebvre holds that these trends assumed "self-destructive" proportions in the reforms instituted by the 1963-65 Second Vatican Council.

Excommunication — ejection from the church — is the last and most drastic sanction left in the Vatican's arsenal of disciplinary

powers and the orchestra, and the ensemble of singers. The artistic expression of the dance ensemble comes out of popular traditions. The main task of it is to create the repertoire with signs of classical cultural heritage. Thus they participate in the development of the richness of national culture, they multiply it and interpret it in their special way.

The artistic development of the dance ensemble, is a symbol of objective facts influencing the creative work — the contents of the process of the development of popular dance art in its new shapes. The ensemble sticks to authenticity, originality, and folkloric wordings, which works to its advantage. There is a sensitive harmony between music and the movement.

The dance ensemble, Lunica, has obtained many appreciations both at home and abroad: State prizes, acknowledgements and medals, and our festivals in Berlin, Bucharest, Moscow, Sofia, Brussels, Agrigento, Tunis, USA, etc.

Respecting authentic sources of the folklore and characteristic features of the different folklore regions, Lunica applies modern procedures of staging: Stage stylisation, creative production solutions and individual approaches. The ever-renewing youth, ardour and spontaneity are the most valuable assets of Lunica. They enhance its interpretation of art, gain sympathy, admiration, and appreciation of the public at home and abroad.

It made almost 90 artistic tours in 35 countries in Europe, America, Africa and Asia.

New book forecasts new hope for Africa

By Anthony Swift

Africa is the only continent where per capita food production is falling. Its population is growing rapidly and its natural resources are being destroyed. But a new book by the development writer Paul Harrison reveals some startling successes which could bring about a green revolution in Africa.

OXFORD, England — Africa has been increasingly identified with the galloping destruction of its natural resources, rapid population growth and development defeats rather than victories. It is the only continent where per capita food production is falling.

Yet Africa can boast some remarkable development successes, some of which have been highlighted in a new book by the British writer on development issues, Paul Harrison, called *The Greening of Africa*.

In Burkina Faso, for example, some farmers line contours of the gently sloping land with low bands of stones, turning the advancing desert back in the useable crop land. The stones slow down rainwater run-off and encourage its infiltration into the ground.

Moumouni Porgo watched his neighbour reap 40 cartloads of millet using this stone technique while he himself harvested only millet stalks for his goats. But now he says: "This year I will carry stones till I break my head!"

Meanwhile, in Zimbabwe, Jerry Guyo harvests 10 tonnes of maize a hectare from his four acres — a result which ranks him alongside the world's top producers. His success is part of Zimbabwe's "maize miracle," by which — within a few years of the end of white minority rule — the country's farmers have shifted to producing more as opposed to less than Africa's yield averages.

These examples are quoted in Paul Harrison's book, which began as a report commissioned by the London office of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). The Institute conducts research and attempts to influence relevant policy makers.

IIED asked Harrison to investigate apparently successful projects and programmes in various African countries and to identify common components which might inspire success on a wider front.

The result is a very readable and penetrating review both of why much of Africa has been synonymous with crisis and of what might be done to reverse the trend.

The Greening of Africa surveys concisely the accumulated forces of Africa's crisis, including the vagaries of climate and the peculiar vulnerability to erosion of its soils; the destructive legacies of a form of colonialism that nurtured an urban and western bias in African government, which was reinforced in turn by ruinous western aid and trade practices.

The author attacks the myth that African peasant farmers are incompetent or slow to take on new ideas. Instead, they are revealed to be neglected, exploited, misunderstood, under-resourced and possessed of a tendency to cling to tried and tested techniques of survival, even though some — notably no-input, slash-and-burn agriculture — have been

Earthscan.

Letter from Sadat City

By John King

NOT SO long ago Sadat City was not much more than a catalogue of pious hopes and a pile of plans gathering dust in a ministry filing cabinet. On the black ribbon of the desert road from Cairo to Alexandria, near the half-way restaurant and filling station, a big portrait of the late president, and a ceremonial gateway with little behind it, were all that marked the existence of a plan hatched as long ago as 1975 to build new cities in the desert. The aim was to take the overspill population of burgeoning Cairo and to spread the

population of Egypt away from its traditional centres. That in itself was a massive psychological task for the Egyptian planners to take on. Apart from a scattering of bedouin and a few felicitous groups of oasis workers, Egyptians since Pharaonic times clustered along the Nile, from Aswan in upper Egypt down to Cairo, and in the damp fertile expanses of the Delta between Cairo and the sea. To move far from the Nile's waters would be a painful wrench for most rural Egyptians. The urban Cairo, on the other hand, would tell you that what he couldn't bear to move away from is the bustle of the city. And it is clear that no true son or daughter of Cairo could bear to be separated from the vast, elaborate and continuous conversation of which life in Cairo really consists. But it is still the banks of the mighty river to which they are constantly drawn. *Masr Umm ad-Dunya*, Cairo, mother of the world, goes the saying, and for the inhabitants of Egypt the Nile is the primeval

contribution to the pollution of the Mediterranean air. At least, as a result, the air of Sadat City is still clear and pure, while the city of Port Said and Caïro becomes more and more polluted.

There's also housing going up fast in Sadat City, though people

are not moving in as fast as the government would have hoped. But it's a pity that an original plan to concentrate on low rise vernacular

style building has been rejected in favour of clumps of the more conventional four and five storey blocks like those you see everywhere about Cairo, clustered together as if for safety. Perhaps they will make Cairo cities more at home, for the Cairo is essentially a flat-dweller. But they have drawbacks, mainly that they are too hot. Tests have shown that in an ambient shade

temperature in the high 30s the temperature inside a conventional block is up to five degrees higher, and that means that there will need to be expensive air-conditioning, pouring out precious power into the desert atmosphere. Meanwhile, in buildings maximising

the potential of shade and draughts, utilising the ancient *malqaf* system of air vents found everywhere in Islamic Cairo, the temperature can be up to ten degrees cooler than outside.

The big test will come for Sadat City when the government, still

the biggest employer of labour in Egypt, begins to try in earnest to move its employees out into the desert and away from the perceived

comforts of Cairo. Three ministries, with responsibility for land

reclamation, planning, and new communities, are due to move out

into Sadat City in the near future, and buildings to house them are already going up. But in a referendum of employees only 40 per

cent of the ministry staff have said they are willing to leave the capital. Significantly, it is the younger employees, priced out of

Cairo's expensive accommodation, who are willing to move. The

sixty per cent who want to stay on in Cairo are the more senior staff, who have higher salaries and probably also in any case rent a cheap controlled Cairo apartment which has come to them through

family connections. The reservoir of these rent-restricted legacies from the Nasser years is now running out and they are not an option for younger Egyptian families.

There is a danger, the planners fear, that in spite of the fact that

there is now a toll on the desert highway the senior staff of any transplanted ministries might simply decide to commute from

Cairo's suburbs each morning, adding to the traffic problems of the desert road without relieving Cairo's congestion. But if a significant

number of Egyptians can be persuaded away from the Nile's

comforting flow, Sadat City's day may yet dawn — Middle East International, London.

Tourism picking up in Egypt after slow year

By Mumir Boweti

Reuter

CAIRO — Tourists are returning to the land of the pharaohs to enjoy new delights on offer, as well as the age-old attractions of Pyramids, the Sphinx and the Nile.

For 18 months Egypt's tourist trade suffered because of fears abroad of Middle East violence. This has abated and the government predicts big successes for tourism this year.

Fouad Sultan, minister of tourism and civil aviation, expects revenue from holidaymakers, mostly West Europeans, at least to double by the end of this year, to \$2 billion from last year's \$900 million.

That would lift tourism to the second place in Egypt's hard currency earners, behind remittances from Egyptians working abroad but ahead of oil and the Suez Canal.

"If tourism development continues at the present rate, tourism may become the main source of earnings for Egypt's balance of payments by the end of the current 1987-92 plan," Sultan told

Tourists have put Egypt back on vacationers' maps —

absence of headline-grabbing bad news for over a year and depreciation of the Egyptian pound, which makes a holiday here a good deal.

There has been no major Middle East violence in Egypt since gunmen hijacked the Achille Lauro cruise liner off Alexandria in October 1985 and hijackers forced an Egyptian airliner to Malta the next month.

Egypt has not suffered a major internal crisis since riots by thousands of security police, in which hotels were burned down and one foreign tourist was killed, in February last year.

Sultan said 37 per cent more tourists had come to Egypt from January to May this year compared with the same five months last year — indicating much better figures for the full year.

Last year, only 1.3 million people visited Egypt, 200,000 fewer than in 1985, statistics by the ministry of tourism show.

The number of Americans dropped especially — to 65,000 last year from 169,000 in 1985. Egyptians say the main cause was Middle East violence, including the killing of an American, Leon Klinghoffer, during the Achille Lauro hijack.

Now, numbers of U.S. tourists

are still down, but West Europeans and Arab visitors have more than taken up the slack.

They can now change their money at a reasonable rate legally, rather than in whispered street-corner deals. The pound was, in effect, devalued last May, when Egypt set up a limited free foreign exchange market.

This would certainly help tourism, Sultan said in an interview.

"First, it means a lower cost of living for tourists and increased competitiveness for Egypt in international tourism.

"Second, it allows more hard currency revenue through legal channels rather than the unofficial (black) market," he added.

In addition, Cairo is shifting the emphasis in its publicity from sight-seeing at its ancient monuments to sun-and-sand at its Mediterranean and Red Sea resorts, and to attracting conventions and conferences.

Sultan said he also hoped money being poured into new power, sewage and telephone projects would pay off in more tourist dollars in the next few years.

West Europeans, notably Germans, have already got the message. Rather than pulling out after a quick trip to Cairo's Pyramids, they are coming on charter tours and staying longer, sightseeing and visiting new holiday centres on the Red Sea.

Tourists' average stay in Egypt has risen to 11 days from only six days in the past, Sultan said.

Results during the last October-to-May season were so good that the largest state-run firm, Misr Travel, plans to expand its charter operations from West Germany next season.

"Flights were 95 per cent full throughout the season," said its vice-chairman, Samir Halawa.

A widely-reported production of Verdi's opera *Aida* in its original setting, the temples of Luxor or in southern Egypt, gave last season a tail-end boost.

A different production of the same opera is to be staged at Cairo's Pyramids in September.

In the meantime, Egypt is playing its regular role as a summer holiday centre for Arabs escaping the searing desert heat of their homes in the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf.

Many Arabs rent apartments in Cairo or the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria for the whole summer. Some spend freely in nightclubs and casinos — and their money helps fill Egypt's coffers during the off-season.

French pet cemetery classified as a protected site

By Leyla Ertegun

Reuter

PARIS — After months of anguish, Madame Suzanne Brua can rest assured that after she dies her dog will stay put — in an animal cemetery north of Paris founded in 1899.

Animal-lovers went up in arms last autumn when the cemetery's private owners gave them a deadline until September 1 this year to move their dead pets elsewhere because the cemetery was going out of business.

But the government decided last month to classify the dogs

and other pets cemetery of Asnières as a "protected site." As public property, its survival will be guaranteed.

The cemetery's most famous tourist attraction is the tomb of canine movie-star Rin-Tin-Tin, but for people like Madame Brua, the most important animal is their own.

When closure of the cemetery was threatened pet-lovers set up an association which collected thousands of signatures, hired lawyers and staged emotional demonstrations to save the site.

Their struggle finally was rewarded when housing and equipment

minister Pierre Mauroy personally signed the decree classifying the cemetery and paving the way for local authorities to buy it up.

"This is a deliverance for me and my husband," said 65-year-old Madame Brua upon learning the news. "He had just buried Topiase when we were told to take her back."

Monsieur Du Portal, whose family owns the cemetery and who declines to reveal his first name, said in an interview that he had no choice but to close the cemetery.

Accusing irate pet-owners of

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Romanians score rowing hat-trick at Universiad regatta in penultimate day

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (R) — Romanian women scored a rowing hat-trick on the new jarun regatta course on the penultimate day of the World Student Games Saturday.

Maria Sava and Maria Popescu won golds in the women's lightweight and seniors singles sculls and Romania completed the triple with the women's quadruple sculls. Eight more rowing golds were on offer in the men's events later Saturday.

The games athletics programme was enjoying a rest Saturday before Sunday's finale to the two-week Universiad but the men's basketball, soccer and waterpolo tournaments were crowning winners Saturday night and the diving competition was ending with the men's platform final.

In basketball, the United States were in the unfamiliar role of underdogs against the powerful Yugoslav team which included seven members of the European championship bronze medal

squad and three players from the bronze-winning team at the 1984 Olympics.

The Soviet Union were playing South Korea for the soccer title, while Cuba and Italy were meeting for the gold in waterpolo.

China looked poised to complete a sweep of diving gold with favoured Li Kongzheng and Tu Junhui going for the platform title against strong Soviet and U.S. competition.

No rest day for U.S. sprinters in search for 'gold'

Bright sunshine provided a perfect opportunity to enjoy a summer's day off at the World Student Games but U.S. sprinters were hard at work despite the break in the track-and-field programme.

The Americans know they have a chance of overtaking the Soviet Union at the top of the Universiad gold list when 14 athletics finals bring the two-week games to a close Sunday.

So they were busy on Saturday practising their baton changes as they aimed for fast winning times in the relays.

Wallace Spearmon, who won Friday's 200 metres over teammate Floyd Heard, is hungry for a second gold in the 4x100 metres.

"Floyd and I are really looking forward to the relay and if our passes are good we'll have a really good chance for the gold and a fast time," said Spearmon, who will also be joined by Lee McRae and Lorenzo Daniel.

U.S. coach Stanley Huntsman is even more optimistic when he talks about his 4x400 metres relay team.

Despite the absence of Botch Reynolds, sidelined with a strained leg muscle suffered in a

Paris race on Thursday, Huntsman thinks his 4x400 team can challenge the world record of 2:56.16 set by the U.S. gold medallists at the 1968 Olympics.

"The 4x400 team will try to run sub-three minutes and the world record is not out of reach," he said.

"I figure Lorenzo Daniel can run the first leg in about 45 seconds, Raymond Pierre will do 44, Kevin Robinzine 44 to 45 and Michael Franks finish in 43 seconds," said Huntsman.

Also featured on the hectic closing-day schedule is Soviet Igor Pakin, who lost the world high jump record he set at the last Universiad to Patrik Sjoeberg of Sweden last month.

Due to the hot weather, the starting time for the men's and women's marathons has been pushed back to 4:30 p.m. local time and medical staff and refreshment supplies along the route have been doubled, officials said.

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New York State boxing panel takes step against AIDS

NEW YORK (R) — Protective plastic gloves will be made available to anyone working in a boxing or wrestling match in New York to combat the spread of AIDS, the New York State Athletic Commission has announced.

The commission said in a statement that it was acting on a recommendation by its medical advisory board and panel of ring-side physicians in making the decision, which was to take effect immediately.

A commission spokesman said the rule, which could be made mandatory, would be taken up again at a meeting in September.

"With the whole country up in arms about the AIDS situation I assure you that the New York State Athletic Commission is not going to come up with the ultimate.

mate solotiooo," spokesman George Cockburn said.

"But we made this decision to make them available if anyone considers it necessary to protect their health," he added.

New Jersey became the first state earlier this year to introduce the voluntary use of protective gloves by fight personnel.

But commissioner Larry Hazard stressed on Friday the New Jersey State Athletic Commission's decision was taken for general hygiene reasons and not because of a fear of AIDS.

AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is an always fatal disease that kills by destroying the body's natural defences. It is generally not transmitted by casual contact but by the massive transferring of bodily fluids.

Khomenko and Larissa Savchenko upset Navratilova and Shriver in straight sets in the quarterfinals of the women's doubles.

The two Soviets lost in the semifinals to the eventual titlists, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch and Heleen Sukova.

The Soviet successes at Wimbledon after such a long absence were welcomed by other players.

"It's great seeing them back," said America's Tim Mayotte, a three-time quarterfinalist but knocked out this year in the third round. "It balances out the circuit. It makes tennis even more appealing because it's already the most international of games."

Yanchuk said the performances of his players at Wimbledon was a big boost for Olympic preparations and indicated another Metreveli-Morozova era could be on the way.

"We had no success for years after Metreveli and Morozova because the door was shut on other young players," Yanchuk said. "It was as people did not bother to think about the others."

"Preparations then began for the (1982) Moscow Olympics and teams got pushed into the background. Because it is not so popular in our country as, say, in America or Australia, it was not so easy for us to prepare strong players."

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High yen, strain claim lives of Japanese executives

TOKYO (R) — An unusual number of deaths among top Japanese business executives recently is being blamed partly on stress caused by the strong yen and resulting changes in Japan's economy.

Since last November, the presidents of 10 big Japanese companies including Mitsubishi, Seiko Epson, Shiseido and all Nippon Airways have died in office of various diseases.

Many business leaders and the local media have described them as having been "killed in action" fighting Japan's war against the rapid rise of the yen and resulting economic shifts.

In most cases, death came completely unexpectedly. Like Yoshi Ohno, 65-year-old president of the giant Japanese cosmetics company Shiseido, many kept relatively fit or were at least conscious of their health.

"I just don't remember him taking a sick leave," Mr. Yoshi Ohno, Shiseido's chief of public relations, told Reuters after Ohno died of pneumonia on July 12.

The rise in the value of the yen in the past two years has slashed the profits of most Japanese exporting companies and caused painful restructuring for others.

But experts say there is a deeper cause to the problem — those who did the hard work during Japan's economic rise in the 1960s are now heading into their sixties.

"When they were in their thirties, this generation worked like mad for their company, because that was a time when it paid," said Mr. Kensei Ohara, a doctor at Hamamatsu university hospital, who specialises in business men's psychology.

"But now, working hard doesn't bring as much reward, either to the company or to themselves, because of the rapidly changing business environment. So what do they do? They work even harder, only to make worse," Mr. Ohara told Reuters.

Frustration with the diminishing returns from hard work has also led to a high suicide rate among the 55-65 age group, about double the rate for those in their twenties and thirties, according to the health and welfare ministry.

In addition, successful members in that older generation often have to delegate authority to younger people, Dr. Ohara said.

Asked about what they were doing to tackle increasing stress among top executives, most companies said they had no special plans.

Dr. Ohara said Japanese companies behaved like the pre-war Japanese army, which had little sympathy for those who fell in battle.

"One officer dies, and they'll bring in another, and another, until the hill is finally won from the enemy," he said. "They are really being killed in action."

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AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (I.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, July 11, '87 and ending Wednesday, July 15, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars.)

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Per value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	600	750	1.250	1.250	1.000
Petra Bank	1350	2841	2.150	2.110	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	561	1126	2.000	2.000	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	4419	7253	1.640	1.650	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	820	1048	1.270	1.270	1.000
Housing Bank	9310	15148	1.670	1.650	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	190	422	2.200	2.220	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	1487	29736	20.000	20.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	829	14004	16.900	16.800	5.000
Arab Bank	540	63180	118.250	115.750	10.000
Jordan National Bank	8729	21838	2.500	2.500	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	80064	79926	0.950	0.980	1.000
Islamic Investment House	13984	17328	1.710	1.740	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	40247	30003	0.740	0.760	1.000
National Financial Investments	2900	4480	1.500	1.600	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	53065	37240	0.720	0.730	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	80240	72232	0.900	0.900	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2.000
At Mashreq Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	14757	83610	5.550	5.680	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Insurance	1325	1100	0.840	0.830	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	10448	9744	0.990	0.930	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	8900	7132	0.800	0.810	1.000
Universal Insurance	500	715	1.430	1.430	1.000
General Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Al-Edhbar Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Ahliya Insurance	1207	1545	1.200	1.280	1.000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Services and industries					
Ioma for Investment and Financial Facilities	10738	6948	0.640	0.640	1.000
Darco for Housing and Investment	20958	10830	0.520	0.520	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqaro)	10445	4500	0.440	0.430	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	14054	1947	0.640	0.640	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	16460	5745	0.840	0.850	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	12861	19427	1.520	1.520	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab International Hotels	—	—	—	—	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	75	300	4.000	4.000	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	2300	2047	0.860	0.890	1.000
Jordan Press Foundation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	5550	2357	0.440	0.420	1.000
Jordan Dairy	14385	16627	1.160	1.150	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	4605	9508	2.060	2.080	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	218318	23247	1.080	1.060	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	38168	92147	2.390	2.450	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	11985	17722	1.480	1.470	1.000
Aladdin Industries	38000	39583	1.050	1.030	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	79242	141474	1.800	1.790	1.000
Jordan Aluminum Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Worsted Mills	1167	570	0.500	0.480	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	400	456	1.160	1.140	1.000
Chemical Industries	200	210	1.050	1.050	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	1167	570	1.370	1.380	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	6375	33567	2.310	2.310	1.000
National Steel Industries	14510	5582	0.910	0.950	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	933	1301	1.380	1.400	1.000
General Mining	6224	45050	7.150	7.210	5.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	9150	2471	0.270	0.270	1.000
Jordan Zinc & Brick	3910	2269	0.570	0.560	1.000
National Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	200	150	0.790	0.750	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	3473	2592	0.720	0.780	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	6240	7301	1.170	1.170	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	598	478	0.850	0.800	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	914	2219	2.450	2.450	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	18400	104200	0.530	0.580	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Hemch Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Oricot Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tanning	7798	15918	1.970	2.000	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	50	605	12.000	12.100	5.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1.000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	82770	79654	0.950	0.940	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	303493	307160	1.040	0.990	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	116900	336167	3.060	3.290	1.000
Jordan Sulphur Chemicals	80225	78039	0.980	0.980	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	12316	11595	0.930	0.960	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Grand total	1,682,954	2,152,650			

Wall Street stocks close over 2,500 for first time

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks passed another major milestone Friday when they closed over 2,500 for the first time, with help from a stronger dollar and bonds.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 13.07 points to 2,510.04 in its fourth straight record close, has climbed a remarkable 31 per cent from the start of the year, which began with historic 13-straight gains that included the first-ever close over 2,000 on Jan. 8.

"The upward momentum built up in this market is breathtaking," said Mr. Richard Kehoe of S.G. Warburg.

A steady stream of stronger earnings by leading companies triggered much of the week's 54.05-point gain. But it was the dollar's steep climb Friday that gave the extra measure to push it over the milestone.

The currency jumped two Japanese yen to the four-month high of 152.95, alleviating concern over a widening of the U.S. trade deficit reported last week. The stock market's rally faltered a bit at late morning, when the advance was cut to less than 10 points and profit-taking was gaining steam. But news that Coca-Cola would buy back \$1.8 billion of its own shares restored momentum.

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Philippines army links coup plot with Marcos

MANILA (Agencies) — A military leader said Saturday right-wing plans to stop the new Philippine congress opening on July 27 had been thwarted and the army had been ordered on the offensive against communist rebels.

"All units have been ordered to shift gear and go on the offensive," deputy military chief Lieutenant-General Renato de Villa said.

"Basic counter-insurgency demands taking the initiative and bringing the fight where the insurgent is," he told a news conference.

Gen. De Villa said five officers were being questioned over a plot to disrupt the congress, take international airline passengers hostage, and seize Manila's international airport and air force base to overthrow President Corazon Aquino.

"We are still digging for conclusive evidence but it would appear that it is a Marcos-connected plot," he said, adding that more officers were likely to be interviewed soon.

Israeli tennis team arrives in India amid tight security

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Israeli Davis Cup team arrived Saturday from Paris amid tight security to play quarter final matches against India beginning July 24.

Palestinians, Arab students and some Arab diplomats have opposed India's decision to hold the matches in India and police are keeping the team under heavy guard in case of demonstrations or attacks.

"There was no problem at the airport, the team is here," said

Krishna Kam Paul, New Delhi's senior security police officer.

The team members were not available for comment because their hotel was told not to disclose their identity or rooms to callers or visitors, a hotel staff member said.

The team consists of four players, and others travelling with the team are a coach, the chairman of the Israeli lawn tennis association, and Pinchas Goldstein, a member of the Israeli parliament.

Fellini's film bags top honour at Moscow festival

MOSCOW (AP) — "The Interview," Federico Fellini's film about a day in the life of a movie studio, has won the grand prize in at 15th Moscow Film Festival.

An American film, "The Journey of Natty Gann," won top honours for children's films.

Dorothy Dandridge won the best actress prize for the lead role in the Hungarian film, "Love, Mother," and Anthony Hopkins was named best actor for his part in the British film "84 Charing Cross Road."

Awards by the jury, which was beamed by American Actor Robert De Niro, were announced at a news conference in the Soviet capital late Friday.

Fellini's film follows a day at a film studio through the eyes of a television news crew. It stars Sergio Rubini, Paola Lignori and Nadia Ottaviani.

Director Fellini's entry from Italy won the top prize over 26 other entries. Accepting the prize, Fellini told the audience, "I never thought I'd see the day when I would be accepting a grand prize in your country from an American born in Italy." (de Niro).

"The Journey of Natty Gann," directed by Jeremy Kagan, follows a 12-year-old girl's search for her father, who has left home to look for work during the depression. It stars Meredith Salenger.

Actress Natassia Kinski with Egyptian producer Ibrahim Moussa at the Moscow Film Festival

It was chosen from among 70 children's films.

The film festival opened Monday, and Soviet officials said more than 1,500 participants and guests attended. The Moscow Film Festival is held every two years.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES COHEN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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TWO-GAME SWING IN TORONTO

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ 10 ♦ 7 4 2
♦ 8
♦ 6 2
♦ A ♦ Q 8 7 2

WEST
♦ A ♦ Q 8
♦ 6 2
♦ A ♦ Q 4 2
♦ 5 7 4
♦ K

SOUTH
♦ K 9
♦ 9 8
♦ A ♦ Q 10 9 5 3
♦ 10 9 5 3

The bidding:
East South West North

3 ♦ 4 ♦ 4 ♦ 4 ♦
Pass Pass Dbl 5 0

Dbl Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

make five hearts, and in the other room, when the New Jersey players held the East-West cards, they were allowed to play in four hearts. Here the New Jersey North-South bid as shown. North's bid of four spades made five hearts a less attractive contract, and East elected to double five diamonds rather than compete.

After the lead of the king of hearts South, Michael Huppert of Summit, was faced with the prospect of losing two spade tricks and a club. Since West almost surely held the ace of spades, East had to be kept off lead to prevent a spade coming through the king.

Rather than use the club entry to dummy to take what could easily have been a losing trump finesse, declarer got off to a grand start when he ruffed the opening lead and laid down the ace of diamonds, picking up East's king. After drawing trumps, South led a low club from hand and, when the king appeared, West was allowed to hold the trick!

The contract was now secure. Since he had no way to get to his partner's hand, West was faced with a Hobson's choice: If he cashed the ace of spades, his side would get only one spade trick and the club already in the bank; if he led anything else, declarer would eventually get one spade away on the table's long club, again holding his losers to only two tricks.

An underdog team from New Jersey captained by Sandy Burns of Englewood surprised the 10th-seeded team loaded with former national champions in the first round of the Spingold Knockout Team-of-Four Championship. The underdogs won by the margin of 11 International Match Points. They gained more than that on this hand, which features an avoidance play — a subject we wrote about in our recent series on the lexicon of bridge plays.

As the cards lie, East-West can

had the sbot was fired just before the 6 p.m. (1700 GMT)

Philippines.

Ramon Diaz, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), said a conference of the government, the army and foreign lawyers would be held in August to discuss legal and security issues raised by Mr. Marcos's demand to come back and defend himself in court.

Mr. Diaz told Reuters one of several "raw thoughts" was that a trial could be held on the World War II island fortress of Corregidor on Manila Bay while Mr. Marcos is kept on the nearby Mariveles beach resort — at one time one of Mr. Marcos's myriad property interests.

The resort was seized by the government from Mr. Marcos after he was ousted last year.

Mr. Diaz said that another idea being considered was holding the trial in Hawaii, where Mr. Marcos has lived in exile since his overthrow in a civilian-backed revolt in February, 1986. But this was fraught with diplomatic problems, he said.

3 charged in U.S. with illegal shipments to Pakistan

SACRAMENTO (R) — A California couple and a Hong Kong businessman have been charged with the illegal export of sophisticated electronic equipment to Pakistan, the second case in a week alleging actual or planned shipments to the country.

Indictments announced on Friday by Federal prosecutor David Levi accused Arnold Mandel, 49, and his wife, Roma, 40, with making 15 illegal shipments to Hong Kong between July, 1982, and August, 1983, and Hong Kong importer Leung Yie Hung with making four shipments from Hong Kong to Pakistan without the required U.S. export licenses.

The indictment placed the value of the equipment, which included computers and oscilloscopes, at nearly \$1 million.

Levi refused to comment on whether the electronic gear could have been used in the development of nuclear weapons. A week ago, in a separate case, a Pakistani, Arshad Pervez, was arrested in Philadelphia on charges that he tried to export 25 tons of a special steel alloy to Pakistan that could have been used for making a nuclear device.

The Pervez arrest raised questions once again in Congress and the Reagan administration about whether Pakistan is trying to make nuclear weapons. A 1985 U.S. law requires a cutoff of American aid if Pakistan attempts to acquire material for making such devices.

Levi said only that, under the export administration act, "certain types of equipment and technology important to the strategic or foreign-policy interests of the United States cannot be exported without a validated export license from the United States Department of Commerce."

The indictments alleged that the Mandels and Leung did not have the licenses.

In the separate indictment, Leung was accused of conspiracy in knowing that the equipment's final destination was Pakistan. It said that prior to May 8, 1982, his Fortune Enterprise Company in Hong Kong received orders for high-technology equipment from customers in Pakistan.

The next month, it said, he placed orders with the Mandels' companies, identified as the United States equipment Remarketing Service and Tirico.

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The gallery said the cartoon, or preliminary drawing, called "The Virgin and Child with St. Anne and St. John the Baptist," was protected by reinforced glass and that the damage was confined to an area of the Virgin's clothing.

Police said the gallery told Scotland Yard the drawing was worth as much as £5 million (\$8 million).

"A man entered the National Gallery with a loaded shotgun and discharged it at a Leonardo da Vinci cartoon," said police spokesman.

He said the sbot was fired just before the 6 p.m. (1700 GMT)

Seoul sets typhoon toll at 99 dead, 236 missing

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Webster is planning to remove at least two top covert operations men from the spy agency because of the Iran-contra scandal, sources told the Los Angeles Times.

The CIA's deputy director for operations, Clair George, and its chief of counterterrorism operations, Duane Clarridge, will be dismissed or allowed to take early retirement, the unidentified sources told the Times.

It was not known how soon action would be taken, the newspaper reported in Saturday's editions. But congressional sources said a shake-up had the support of Senator David Boren, an opposition Democrat and chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

The storm slammed into the southern tip of South Korea with 130-kilometre-per-hour winds Wednesday night. The typhoon sent sheets of rain over the region, capsizing boats, causing rivers to burst their banks and flood villages. Tons of mud buried people in their homes.

The Home Ministry estimated Saturday that Thelma wrought \$150 million in damage and left about 120 people injured and 15,000 homeless.

The influential Seoul newspaper Donga Ilbo said Friday that the national weather forecast left people ill-prepared to take precautions and contributed to the high toll in casualties and damage.

Weather officials first forecast that Thelma's flank would only graze the southern coast.

Donga Ilbo said the main section of the typhoon cut across southern South Korea before blowing itself out in the Sea of Japan.

The Korean Herald said Friday that local weather forecasters were ignored when they questioned the accuracy of the national forecast.

National weather officials said the typhoon changed course and insisted this was a "natural disaster," not a human error.

Many of the homeless were sheltered in relief centres as officials continued to assess damage done to houses, crops, fishing boats and tankers. Navy ships and helicopters searched the Korea Strait and the southwestern islands for bodies and possibly survivors.

The port of Pusan, the country's second-largest city about 330 kilometres south of Seoul, was hardest hit. City officials said conditions gradually were returning to normal Friday under intensive clean-up efforts.

The decision, relayed Friday night by the ADN news agency, was sure to deflect West German criticism of its eastern neighbour's human rights record when Mr. Honecker visits Bonn in September, the first trip there by an East German head of state.

Unlike Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who has released several political prisoners over the past year, Mr. Honecker had until now made no overt conciliatory gesture to the West signalling greater openness.

The broadly-worded amnesty, also broadcast on state television, stipulated that prisoners would be released for all but the most serious crimes with effect from October.

He said the move meant that East Germany was "following the course of (more openness)" set by Mr. Gorbachev.

The announcement was immediately welcomed in West Germany.

Hans Buechler, a German affairs spokesman for West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, welcomed the amnesty decision as "a step towards more openness in East Germany."

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President Mario Soares, who addresses the nation on television on Friday, is expected to urge the 7.8 million electorate to use their votes, as a record abstention rate of up to 30 per cent has been forecast.

Over 100,000 cheering, flag-waving supporters of the Social Democratic Party (PSD) turned up at a Lisbon park Friday night for a final rally with Cavaco Silva, tipped in opinion polls to achieve a sweeping victory.

Soares' campaign has urged voters to give the party the 42.6 per cent of the vote it needs to form a majority government capable of remaining in office for a full, four-year term.

Parties.

Saturday was declared a "day of reflection" before Sunday's vote, with no political news or advertising and only music and films on radio and television.

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